CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDED SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPHS

THERAPEUTIC CARBAMATES
Applicant: Mathai Mammen et al.
Serial No.: 09/732,241

On page 19, the paragraph starting on line 15:

The term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic" refers to a monoradical saturated or unsaturated group having a single ring or multiple condensed rings, from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and from 1 to 10 hetero atoms, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and/or oxygen within the ring. Unless otherwise constrained by the definition for the heterocyclic substituent, such heterocyclic groups can be optionally substituted with 1 to 5, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl and $-SO_2$-heteroaryl.

A1

On page 20, the paragraph starting on line 17:

"Heteroarylamino" means a 5 membered aromatic ring wherein one or two ring atoms are N, the remaining ring atoms being C. The heteroarylamino ring may be fused to a cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl ring, and it may be optionally substituted with one or more substituents, preferably one or two substituents, selected from alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, halo, cyano, acyl, amino, substituted amino, acylamino, -OR (where R is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, acyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl), or -S(O)nR where n is an integer from 0 to 2 and R is hydrogen (provided that n is 0), alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, amino, heterocyclo, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl. More specifically the term heteroarylamino includes, but is not limited to, imidazole, pyrazole, benzimidazole and benzpyrazole.

A2

On page 30, the paragraph beginning on line 23:

A3

Preferably, L_2 is a group of formula A1-A241 as shown in the following Table 1. L_2 is preferably linked to X through a non-aromatic nitrogen atom (e.g. a secondary amino nitrogen) of L_2.

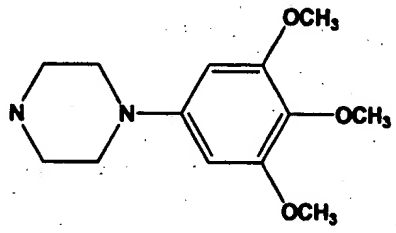
On page 31, line 1:

A4

Table 1

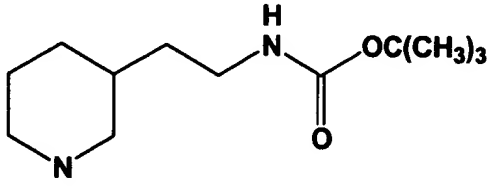
On page 42, line 4, insert the following formula in the A140 box:

A5

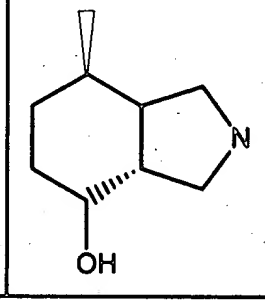


On page 42, line 5, delete the overlapping formulas in the A142 box and insert the following formula:

A6



On page 73, delete the structure in A577 and insert the following:

A577	

On page 95, the paragraph beginning on line 10:

A compound of formula (I) wherein L_1 comprises a nitrogen that is bonded to X, can be prepared by alkylating a corresponding compound of formula L_1-H wherein -H is bound to the nitrogen, with a corresponding compound of R_a-X-L_2 wherein X and L_2 have any of the values defined herein and R_a is a suitable leaving group. Suitable leaving groups and conditions for the alkylation of an amine are known in the art (for example, see Advanced Organic Chemistry, Reaction Mechanisms and Structure, 4 ed., 1992, Jerry March, John Wiley & Sons, New York. For example, R_a can be halo (e.g. chloro, bromo, or iodo), methylsulfonyl, 4-tolylsulfonyl, mesyl, or trifluoromethylsulfonyl.